REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,179.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1872. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.....RUPEES FORTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Terms for Ordinary Advertisements under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

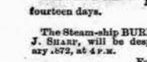
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. SHARP, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th February 1872, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1872.		Feb. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave Colombo	22
,, Ratnagherry	14	,, Galle	23
,, Vingorla	14	,, Nagapatam	26
,, Carwar	15	,, Madras	29
,, Mangalore	16	March.	
,, Cannanore	17	,, Coconada	2
,, Tellicherry	17	,, Vizagapatam	3
,, Calicut	18	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Beypore	18	,, Gopaulpore	4
,, Cochin	19	,, False Point	5
,, Alleppy	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	6
,, Tuticorin	21		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. AYERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1872, at noon.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	9
Arrive Kurrachee	20	Arrive Bushire	8
Arrive Guadur	21	,, Bushire	8
,, Muscat	23	,, Linga	13
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Linga	27	,, Muscat	17
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	19
March.			
,, Fao	2	Leave Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSSORAH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE S.S. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 25TH FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ..... Rs. 500 | Second Class..... Rs. 300

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

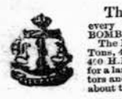
	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500	,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamers URANUS, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., and HUNGARIA, 3,652 Tons, 400 H.P., which have excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carry Doctors and Stewardesses will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March and 10th April respectively

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£90 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£37 0	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£36 0	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

FIRST CLASS.....£13 | SECOND CLASS.....£9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head; SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed FREE: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—FIRST CLASS, £3; SECOND CLASS, £2. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE. FREE Baggage—1st Class 2 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ADA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MOFUSSIL LITE, from London, are request d to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain RAE will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain Rae, Ship Mofussilite,

Bombay, 7th February 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 12th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA (1,777 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. HALL, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LONDON, VIA HAVRE.

(Calling at Cannanore and off Colombo for Passengers, should sufficient inducement be offered.)

To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,219 Registered Tons, CHARLES DOUGLAS, R. N. R., Commander.

The accommodation and arrangements on board of this vessel being exceptionally good, a favourable opportunity is presented to Passengers proceeding Home via the Cape. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain MANN, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above.

This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

THROUGH TICKETS TO PARIS VIA BRINDISI FOR £55, INCLUDING TRANSIT IN EGYPT.

THE S.S. NEERA, sailing 15th instant, has accommodation for a few First-Class Passengers. THROUGH TICKETS will be given as above per STEAMERS of the ITALIAN COMPANY from Alexandria to Brindisi, and thence by Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th February 1872.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris Per Canal Steamer.

Per P. & O. Steamer.

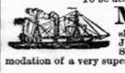
To SUEZ	£50	To SUEZ	£35
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	£ 3	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	£ 3
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	£17	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS	£17
	£70		£55

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To be despatched early in March.



MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 1,500 registered tons, J. CASTLE, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE—

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£90
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd CLASS to Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS STEUART &c., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

CALLING AT MALTA AND LISBON.

Leaving on 21st instant.

THE fine new Steam Ship DERBY, 1,299 T. R., Captain NEWMAN, will be despatched from above. She has superior and well ventilated accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rate to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a regular Service between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF 400 Horse Power, 2,210 Ton, Captain GRIGALE, will be despatched from here on or before the 17th instant.

The Steamer has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	
To SUEZ	£ 30	Including Wines.
,, PORT SAID	£ 32	
,, CONSTANTINOPLE	£ 36	
,, ODESSA	£ 40	

For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Legiourn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Neat Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1ST MARCH 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST APRIL 1872.

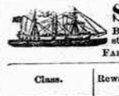
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VULKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY

No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

The Sale of Jewellery advertised for Sale on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, 1872, by order of the Receiver in the Suit No. 419 and 411 of 1868 is postponed until further orders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Buggy, Choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of G. Norman, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Riding Horse, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. ENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of the Honble H. F. St. G. Tucker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. ERATO, 1,482 Tons, Register, will have despatch on the 10th March. She has excellent accommodation (amidships) for first-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS,

To SUEZ.....Rs. 300

To LIVERPOOL..... ,, 500

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE TO BUYERS OF TOBACCO.—

The 47 Packages ex Steamer STIRLING are now all warehoused in the Custom-house, so Commanders of Vessels need not incur the CHARGE for DUTY, nor Mofussil Shopkeepers that for Inland or Bombay MUNICIPAL DUES. Average samples of ten different kinds can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, 13th.

JAMES BOGIE,

Agent for G. Campbell & Co., Liverpool.

Bombay, 10th February 1872.

NOTICE.—INTENDING PURCHASERS of AITKEN'S BEER are recommended to send forward their ORDERS to Bombay in anticipation for the moderate parcels per Steamers HUTTON from London, and MIRFIELD from Clyde, due shortly.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 10th February 1872.

NOVELTIES in Crystallized Fruits.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), Fort.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,

Bombay, 22nd January 1872. Wholesale Agent.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF FLOWER PLANTS.

NOTICE to the lovers of Plants for ornamenting Gardens, and embellishing Apartments with Flowers.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Co.

beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City that they have just come direct from Europe and Algiers, with a great assortment of Plants suited for this climate—such as Camellias, Magnolias in double flowers, Azaleas, Roses, Jasmin, Aucuba, Araila, Rhododendrum, Arokaria, Hortensia, and Creeping Plants of all kinds, Glisine Rose Flower, Bignonia, &c., &c., &c.

400 varieties of new Rose Plants, all that could be got till now, Hybrid Rose, Remontant Rose, Mouse Rose, Perpetual Rose.

FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.

Pear Tree, Appl s, Plum, Cherries (four of which weigh a pound), Peaches, Gooseberries, Raspberries, 12 various kinds of Vine for dessert from Italy, Magnificant Chestnuts in big flower, the Strawberry tree, the Maroc fig tree with large fruit (every one of which weigh half a pound), Amarily Circatus, and a great quantity of tubercules, onions, flowers of every kind, Jacinth Tulip, flower seeds, vegetable seeds, and a rich collection of plants, the description of which would be too long.

This beautiful collection deserves the attention of the Amateurs of this city.

Catalogues can be had at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHITE & CO.'S SHERRY,

The Original White Sealed.

Large Consignments of this fine Wine, in cases of 1 and 2 dozen each, are now to hand.

Cash, Rs. 28 per dozen; Credit, Rs. 31.

Trade Indents delivered free in Bombay by the Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. GEO CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but this would be done with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,

Bombay, 29th January 1872. Wholesale Agent.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. AND E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their Goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

D. S. KEMP & CO.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the World, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINERS A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of MR. MEER ALLY DHURRUMSEY in our Firm CEASED from the 26TH JANUARY 1872.

COWASJEE JEHANGHEERJEE & Co.

9th February 1872.

WADWAN STATION.—PURCHASERS of LAND at WADWAN Station are informed that they may have DELIVERY as soon as the necessary Survey and Demarkation are completed, and on proof of title and payment of expenses. All Claims accompanied with proofs in support should be made before the Station Thandar.

JOHN JARDINE,

Acting 1st Political Assistant in Kattywar, N. D.

Wadwan Station, 23rd January 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency on the 19th instant, up to 1 o'clock P.M., for the supply of SOLDIERS' BEDDING, BASKETS and BROOMS, TEA, SUGAR, OIL (Cocoanut and Common), GHEE, SALT, HAY, FRUITS and VEGETABLES, &c. All particulars respecting which may be learnt on application at the Office.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,

Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, 5th February 1872.

NOTICE.—PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN DAWES FREEMAN, late of Bombay, Shipping Master and Emigration Agent for the Mauritius Government in Bombay, deceased, having been granted to JOHN NATHANIEL CLEVELAND BEYTS, Esq., one of the Executors of the said Will, all persons INDEBTED to or HOLDING PROPERTY or having CLAIM against the Estate of the said John Dawes Freeman are hereby required to communicate with and PAY THEIR DEBTS to the said Executor without delay.—Dated this 26th day of January 1872.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,

Attorneys for Mr. J. N. C. Beyts, the Executor.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR and VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly SOLD and exposed for SALE in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of Hull and London, in England, and that their empty packages are refilled with spurious and worthless goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in selling or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any person manufacturing or making such imitations of their trade mark, labels or capsules, make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents at Bombay.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

CHRYSAROBINE

(TRADE MARK).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of numerous attempts on the part of unprincipled persons to deceive the public by selling under the name of Goa Powder, or Gowa Powder, preparations which contain no true Goa Powder whatever, and are entirely worthless, D. S. KEMP AND Co. who are known throughout India and the East generally as trustworthy importers and examiners of the Powder, and who have devoted their attention to it for the last fifteen years (long previous to their trading as a firm), have decided to adopt the name

CHRYSAROBINE

for the Powder guaranteed by them; and in thus adopting a name coined by themselves, they are in a position to prosecute parties imitating the same, and so to establish a guarantee for the Public.

In future all Goa Powder issued by the undersigned will bear the name Chrysarobine.

N.B.—No reflection is here intended by D. S. K. and Co. on the other European Chemists of this city, who, they know, would not hesitate to expose such extensive frauds as have lately occurred, did they come under their notice.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

TILE MANUFACTORY, MANGALORE.

The Undersigned begs to draw the attention of all Builders, Contractors, &c., to the

FLAT (GROOVED) AND RIDGE TILES,

manufactured by Messrs. PFLEIDERER AND RIEHM, Mangalore, which are superior in every way to the usual common Country-made Tiles.

For economy and durability he is confident they are unsurpassable, and will recommend themselves to every one who uses them.

For Roofs covered with them a saving of 1/3rd is effected on Rafters alone, and more than ½ on the Reepers.

300 of these Tiles will cover an area of 200 square feet, whereas nearly 5,000 of the Country Tiles would be required for the same surface.

If carefully laid on, they efficiently prevent all leaking and do not require the periodical changing and turning as the Country Tiles do.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive Orders for the above as Sole Agent for the Manufacturers in Bombay.

SAMPLES ON VIEW.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
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Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Rail

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last div.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	84
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,40 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	682½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	80
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, weeks ending 3rd February 1872.

	Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		96,080	4	9
Merchandize		3,97,067	9	1
Electric Telegraph		1,043	6	9
Earth Trains		3,643	8	0
	Total Rs.	4,98,734	12	7
Corresponding week last year open 1,238 miles	Total Rs	4,68,465	5	8
	Increase...Rs.	30,269	6	11

CALCUTTA.—7TH FEBRUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, heavy amounts at Rs. 97-14 and 98, or 2-2 to 2 discount, and small sums at Rs. 98-4, or 1-12 discount.

4½ per cents. of 1872, large sums at Rs. 101, and small pieces of Rs. 2,000 and under at Rs. 101-4 to 101-6.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, a good number at Rs. 1,430, and 4 at Rs. 1,432½ each.

Eastern Bengal Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.

The Simla Bank has declared an ad-interim dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1871, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The Punjab Bank has just declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December 1871.

At the annual meeting of shareholders in the Jellalpore Tea Company, held this afternoon, a further dividend of 12 per cent. was declared. This and the ad interim dividend of 14 per cent. already paid make 26 per cent. on the crop of 1871.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—11TH FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th February, 6-34 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th February, 9-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 27 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 10th February, 7-47 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 58 minutes.

Via Turkey, 10th February, 11-53 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 29 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th February, 12-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 11th February, 2-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 5 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 10th to 9 P.M. of the 11th February is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 28	0 2
,, Galle	9 20	0 0
,, Kurrachee	2 11	0 9
,, Madras	0 13	0 0

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 11th Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 10th Feb., 10-56 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 11th Feb., 7-3 P.M.; via Turkey, 11th Feb., 4-39 A.M. From America, via Russia, 11th Feb., 7-10 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	
	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
Havre	Coffee	£3 15s. 0d.	
Overland...Steamers		£3 5s. 0d.	to £3 12s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d.	to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25	to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4	per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0	per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar, Feb. 8.
11	Mahi	Eshajee	Cochin, Jan. 22.
	Ida	Morres	Rangoon, Jan. 12.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	McNeil	Goa, Feb. 9.
	Peshawur (s)	White	Southampton, Jan. 14.
	Sulimanshaw	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Dec. 9.
	Orlando (s)	Dossor	London, Jan. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Atalanta (s)	Mathews	Liverpool.
	Penguin (s)	Hewett	Liverpool.
	Sphinx (s)	Mariovich	Trieste, &c.
	Omer Pasha	Findlay	Calcutta.
	Ardgowan	Kerr	Calcutta.
	Nelson	Rands	Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Carwar.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.
	Tupiee (s)	DeCosta	Kattywar Coast.
11	Sultan Basha	Nacoda	Cochin and Alleppi.
	Red Gauntlet	Swan	Calcutta.

HOOGHLY.

Feb.	ARRIVALS.		
7	Moinam (s)	Gauvain	Galle, Feb. 1.
	Asia (s)	McCallum	Bombay, Jan. 16.
	Hector (s)	Shoen	Liverpool, Dec. 16.
	Beaumaris Castle	Wadrow	Bombay, Jan. 2.
	Cudabux	Nacoda	Judda, Aug. 22.
	Saint Maur	Beamish	London, Nov. 4.
	Moltke	Hanck	Bremen.
	Botanist	Lankester	London, Oct. 14.
	Wellesley	Stadden	Demerara, Sept. 22.

MADRAS.

Feb.	ARRIVALS.		
8	Indus (s)		Suez.
	Woodbine		Karikal.
Feb.	DEPARTURES.		
8	Ophir		Calcutta.
	Indus (s)		Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 100 barrels coal pitch, Edward Bates & Co. Westminster, 18 hams and 29 cheese, H. Jamsetjee.

Stirling (s), 247 bundles hoop iron, Khimjee Jeeva and Fazel Gopejee.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 99 cases brandy, Cowasjee Nowrojee.

St. Olaf (s), 20 cases champagne, Ladha Ebram & Co.

Ardgowan, 32 packages oilmanstores, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee & Co.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 4 cases champagne, Grindlay, Groom & Co.

Mofussilite, 200 barrels Portland cement, Heptoola Allybhoy; 21 cases candles, Hassoon Allarockia.

Rollo (s), 84 cases oilmanstores, bacon, ham, and cheese, King, King & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 300 cases claret, J. Neuburg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 2 bales cotton, Vencelaund Jaytadass; 70 bales cotton, Govindjee Vulloo; 50 bales cotton, Gbella Nansy.

Jane Law, 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Sam Mendel, 300 bales hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Bella Maria, 66 bags saltpetre, Bapoobhoy Callidass.

Penguin (s), 2 cases shawls, Rungilall Jawalanath; 250 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Durham (s), 40 bales cotton, J. D. Vurria; 200 bags coffee, Farnham & Co.; 15 cases hingda, D. S. Kemp & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Mamod Esmail; 8 bales hides, Nensey Gangjee; 60 bales wool, Dayal Coorjee.

Stirling (s), 58 bales cotton, Bharmul Dewjee; 40 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon; 100 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe & Co.; 72 cwts horn, Peerbhoy Damjee; 35 bales wool, V. Amrutlall.

Neera (s), 165 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Jaitha Vurria; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 43 bales cotton, Jacoob Sawoo & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 250 bales cotton, C. A. Dickinson; 300 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 5 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 32 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 1 bale cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Derby (s), 107 bales cotton, Dulichand Bundary; 32 bales cotton, Charles Herring; 2,700 bundles coir yarn, Peraz Champsy; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 51 bales cotton, Gona Doongersey.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 56 pieces and 3 packages E teeth, Khimjee Ramjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore (s), 136 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.; 125 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirzapore (s), 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 7 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Veerjee Vassonjee.

FOR ODESSA.

Nachimoff (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 1 case indigo and 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 25 cases oilsamum, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive (s), 1 box shawls, S. M. A. Latiff.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Ceres, 500 bags myrabollams, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Burmah (s), 50 boxes soap, Oomersey Chanda; 25 cases broken glass, E. F. Mahomed; 105 bales cotton, Ramputtab Caloorам; 4 bales cotton, H. Paromul; 13 bundles Samuda stones, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

Ellora (s), 15 chests M. opium, T. Sewsanul; 11 chests M. opium, R. Habibboy; 28 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw; 5 chests M. opium, B. D. Lungrans; 10 chests M. opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 15 chests M. opium, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 7 chests M. opium, Jeykisson Bhuttur; 9 chests M. opium, Ramdass Khimjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora (s), 36 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw; 40 chests M. opium, B. and A. Hormusjee; 17 chests M. opium, Ramputtab Caloorам; 3 chests M. opium, R. Bhaichund.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made on Saturday by European houses :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs.	A.	P.
500 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds. 6 lbs.	4	6	0
500 ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6 lbs.	4	6	0
750 ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6 lbs.	4	7	6
500 ,,	,, (Fine)	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	4	14	0
500 ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	4	13	0
250 ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6½ lbs.	4	8	6
500 ,,	,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	5	0	0
1,500 ,,	,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 9 lbs.	6	9	0
1,000 ,,	,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 9 lbs.	6	9	0
50 ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 4½ lbs.	3	5	0
1,000 ,,	,, Madapollams	32 ,,	24 ,, 3 lbs.	2	3	3
1,500 ,,	,, Jacconets	40 ,,	30 ,, 2½ lbs.	2	3	6
750 ,,	,, Printers	26 ,,	30 ,, 2½ lbs.	2	1	9
2,400 ,,	White Jacconets		20 ,,	Rs. 2-11 to 4	0	0

YARNS.

1,800 lbs.	T. Red No. 40	...	...	...	As. 21 per lb.
2,400 ,,	Green ,, 40	...	...	...	,, 14 ,,
30 ,,	Water ,, 30	...	...	...	,, 12½ ,,

METALS.

50 cwts. Copper Braziers ... ... Rs. 49-4

COTTON.

25 candies New Bhowunggur (ready) ... ... Rs. 208½

250 ,, Old Dholleras (ready) ... ... ,, 240 to 242

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 10.

McDougall, Surgeon, 23rd N. L. I., from leave, from Poona.

Powlett, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ellichpore.

Dela Voye, Lieutenant, 56th Foot, on duty, from Poona.

McCutchen, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to rejoin, from Poona.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

Davenport, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 10.

Pasley, Major, 34th Bengal N. I., on furlough, to Europe.

Beynon, Major, Staff, to join, to Jeypore.

Brownlow, Captain, 5th Lancers, to join, to Scalkote.

McDougall, Surgeon, 23rd N. L. I., to join, to Nusseerabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 10th February 1872.

Lt. H. P. Young, 2nd Wing Sub. 20th N. I., is, as a temporary arrangement, attached to do duty with the 2nd Grenadier N. I.

The Asst. Director of Gymnastics is permitted to proceed to Mhow on inspection duty, travelling from Poona and back at the public expense.

Hospital Apprentices J. Sherd, No. 156, and J. W. Smith, No. 206, will cease to be borne on the rolls of the Subordinate Medical Department.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—

12th Regt. N. I.—Capt. R. M. Chambers, Cadre 5th N. L. I., to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern.

Capt. C. C. Gore, 83rd Regt., has qualified as a Surveyor.

Surg. G. E. Seward, M.D., is placed on special duty in Bombay with effect from the 1st inst.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

Surg. J. G. Asher, M.D., Indian Medical Service, 1st February 1872.

Col. T. T. Haggard, R.A., Agent for Gunpowder, 26th January 1872.

The Officer Comdg. 3rd Hussars is authorized to issue to each of 30 horses in his regt. 10 lbs. of Lucerne grass daily, for one month, from 1st inst., inclusive.

Corporal Stradwick, 3rd Hussars, is reported to have qualified as a First Class Instructor of Gymnastics and Fencing.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the lower standard test :—

Lieut. J. R. Trotter, 18th Brigade R.A.

Conductor E. T. Fox, Sappers and Miners.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Hughes, M.D., Bombay Medical Service.

Corporal William J. Morrod (1st Battalion 8th Foot), Unattached List, Comst. Dept., is promoted to Sergeant with effect from the 3rd Oct. 1871, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492 of 1862.

Movement of Troops.—With reference to Annual Reliefs G. O. C. No. 834 of 23rd December last, information has been received that Her Majesty's Indian troopship Serapis left Suez on the 4th inst., and may in consequence arrive in Bombay on the 19th idem or two days before the programme date.

The following arrangements are confirmed :—

14th Regt. N. I.—Lt. Col. Hewett officiated as Commandant, and Major Preston as second in Command and Wing Officer, from the 15th to the 28th January 1872.

Capts. Greig and Blew officiated as Wing Officer in addition to their respective duties, the former from the 15th to the 17th, and the latter from the 18th to the 28th January 1872.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement :—

Kattywar District Order, dated 22nd January 1872, directing Major Smith, 18th N. I., to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, Rajcote, in addition to his own, with effect from the 23rd idem, vice Capt. Griffith.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Deesa Brigade Order, dated 13th Jan. 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. Barry, 2nd Lt. Cav., to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, vice Asst. Surg. Maconachie.

Surat Station Order, dated 23rd Jan. 1872, appointing Lt. Forjett, 30th N. I., Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. Laing.

Mehidpore Station Order, dated 26th January 1872, appointing Captain Withers, 25th Regiment N. L. I., Station Staff Officer, vice Captain Sandwith.

Northern Division Order, dated 2nd February 1872, notifying that Major Fellowes, Staff Corps, performed the duties of Station Staff Officer at Ahmedabad from the 14th to the 31st January 1872, during the absence on duty of the Assistant Adjutant General.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars.—Lieutenant W. A. Ramsay, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical Board.

8th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain J. P. Jones, to England, from date of departure, for 15 months, on private affairs.

56th Foot.—Capt. C. Bowling, to England, per troop-steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

18th Regt. N. I.—Surg. A. M. Blomfield, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 825 of 1871, appointing Lt. W. B. St. George, R.A., Brig. Royal Arty., Quarter Master to his Brigade, for "until further order" read "during the absence of Capt. Mant on duty."

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Feb. 6.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Major C. S. Hearn, Inspector-General of Police, subsidiary leave from the 1st proximo to date of embarkation.

Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Salem, privilege leave for two months, from the 4th Jan. 1872.

H. E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. Robert Blair Swinton, to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore during the absence of Mr. Hodgson on leave, or until further orders—to join forthwith.

Mr. John Child Hannyngton, to act as Civil and Session Judge of Guntoor during the employment of Mr. Swinton on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. William Wynne Goodrich, Acting Asst. Supt. of Police, Cuddapah, to act as Asst. Supt. of Police, in Bellary, during the employment of Cap. Briggs on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. Henry William Blair, S.C., Asst. Supt. of Police, Kurnool, to officiate as Asst. Supt. of Police in Cuddapah, during the employment of Capt. Chrystie on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. George Downton Leman, to act as Collr. and Mag of the Kistna District, until further orders.

Mr. Charles Gilbert Master, to be Collr. and Mag. of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, during the employment of Mr. Carmichael on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. William Dowdeswell Horsley, to be Collr. and Mag. of Cuddapah.

Mr. M. J. Walhouse is permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service from the 11th prox. and is admitted to as an annuity of £1,000, under Sec. 4, Supplement A of the Civil Pension Code.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Madras Staff Corps—The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

To be Lt.-Cols, having completed 20 years' service.

Majors Douglas Scott, Augustus Frederick Williams and Walter John Vizard, from the 4th Feb. 1872.

Major Thomas Spence Hawks, from the 5th Feb. 1872.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col. G. Harkness, of the S. C., Comdt. 31st Regt. L. I., on furlough for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Lt.-Col. J. Michael, of the S. C., Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions, on furlough, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Feb. 10.)

Mr. Edward Charles Buck, Settlement Officer Ferruckabad, subsidiary leave from the 30th Oct. to the 6th Nov. 1871, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Surg. Edward Ambrose Fitzgerald, who reported his return from furlough on the 12th Jan. 1872, the usual subsidiary leave from that date, to enable him to join his appointment at Jounpore.

Mr. Paul Whalley Under-Secretary to the Government, N. W. P., two years' furlough to Europe, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Henry George Keene, District and Sessions Judge, Agra, to officiate as Commissioner of the Agra Division, as a temporary arrangement, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from the Hon'ble Robert Andrew John Drummond.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 12 ...	4 P.M. ...	5-30 P.M.
Karrachee	,, 12 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 19 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 13 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 13 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 19 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

VYSE—February 9th, at Ahmednuggur, the wife of Colonel E. Howard Vyse, 3rd Hussars, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAIR—February 3rd, at Bukh, the wife of Captain H. Blair, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

BROWNLOW—February 2nd, at Silchar, Cachar, the wife of Arthur Brownlow, of a son.

CARPENTER—January 30th, at 2, Hare Street, Calcutta, the wife of Alf. W. Carpenter, Esq., of a daughter.

CREAIS—February 6th, the wife of Mr. James Creais, of a son.

REID—February 4th, at Fyzabad, the wife of D. Reid, Esq., H. M.'s Customs, of a daughter.

SZCZEPANSKI—February 6th, at Yeotmahl, the wife of Captain Szczepanski, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—February 6th, at Bhagulpore, the wife of Villiers T. Taylor, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MORGAN—YOUNG—February 1st, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. Thos. Moore, Mr. Edward G. J. O. Morgan, to Sarah Maria Young, sister to Conductor Fred. W. Muller, Commissariat Department.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—February 8th, at Madras, Pensioned Sergeant John Crawford.

MAYHEW—February 4th, at Meerut, Anna Matilda, the beloved wife of Mr. Alfred Mayhew, aged 43 years, 2 months, and 4 days.

ROGERS—February 1st, at Lanode, Kangra Valley, W. O. Rogers, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1872.

IT has now been settled, we understand, that the project, often talked of lately, of reviving the Indian Navy as a distinct service shall not be carried out. This decision is on some accounts to be regretted, but, as we believe it to be irrevocable, there is no purpose to be served in discussing the matter any further. Admiral Mends, who has returned to Bombay from Calcutta, after having inspected the Marine Establishment of Bengal, is now engaged in the more important work of ascertaining what changes are necessary in order to put the relations between the Royal Navy squadron and the Indian Government on a proper footing. For some years past—since, in fact, the old Indian Navy was abolished—the Government of Bombay has been placed in the ludicrous position of seeing the defence of the Western Coast of India and the protection of our interests in the neighbouring seas entrusted to ships of the Royal Navy under the command of an Admiral or Commodore who only obeys orders received from his official superiors, the Admiralty at home. It is felt that this anomaly which, if an impracticable officer chanced to be in command of the squadron, might in troubled times be the cause of serious damage to the Empire, ought not to be allowed to exist; and we hear that Admiral Mends has been instructed by the Home Government to prepare a report laying down rules for the subordination to the Indian Government of cruisers belonging to the Royal Navy while they are employed in these waters. It is also intended, we believe, to make Bombay once more the principal naval station in the Eastern seas. Trincomalee has been found to have its inconveniences as the head-quarters of the Indian squadron; and the political importance of Bombay, which is not merely the capital of a great Presidency, but has control over the affairs of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Eastern Coast of Africa, has apparently suggested to the authorities in England the sensible reflection that it would be worth while to turn to the best use the capabilities of this excellent harbour by having a great central arsenal and dockyard here. With this view, while Colonel Jervoise has been sent out to report upon the best plan of improving the defences of Bombay, Admiral Mends is commissioned to inquire into the administration of the present Dockyard as well as the working of the transport service, the pilotage system, and the lighting of the harbour. A principal topic of inquiry will, of course, be the cost of the work done in the Dockyard, and the Collector of Bombay (Mr. Arbuthnot) and Captain Chitty have been appointed members of a Committee with Admiral Mends to enable him to complete this branch of the investigation satisfactorily. It is acknowledged that the work done by the Dockyard is excellent; and, though complaints are sometimes heard of excessive charges, we cannot help suspecting that the Dockyard establishment have been in this respect the victims of some injustice. The Bombay Marine is not looked upon with a favouring eye by great officials here. Its representatives are, for the most part, able, zealous, hard-working officers, who have, under sore discouragement, done the State some service; but as a body they are without interest, and their claims are, therefore, systematically disregarded, and their efficiency both as sailors and dockyard officials most unfairly decried. It is but a few months since a mysterious rumour was current that grave defalcations had been discovered in the Dockyard accounts, and a Committee of Inquiry was appointed, which sent in a report showing that the whole story was quite baseless; yet this report is kept secret, and the public, which only learnt that somebody was suspected of corruption, is still left to suppose that the matter has not been cleared up. We hope that Admiral Mends will be able, when his mission is over, not only to report that he has found the accounts in good order, and the management of the Dockyard as economical as that of any similar State establishment, but also to suggest some method by means of which that much neglected service, the Bombay Marine, may receive its full meed of recognition from the Government, and be placed beyond reach of the caprice of any official who may happen to take a dislike to it.

On the broader question, whether or not the Dockyard ought to be kept where it is, Admiral Mends may also be expected to give an opinion which should decide the course of Government. If the new Hydraulic Dock over at Hog Island is ever to be of any use, complete workshops must be built close to it, and there would be obvious advantages in transporting the whole dockyard establishment acr ss the harbour. In its present situation the Dockyard is by no means secure from attack, while at Hog Island it would be absolutely safe, for no hostile cruiser or squadron could run the gauntlet of torpedoes, batteries, and monitors, for several miles, to reach the secluded anchorage beyond Elephanta. One of the best schemes started of late years was that for running a branch of the G. I. P. Railway from the foot of the ghauts to Hog Island, where it was proposed to form a new port, as the Birkenhead of Bombay; and, as the Government has already got a dock over there, we presume that this scheme will some day be realized so far at least as the naval establishment is concerned. The site of the present Dockyard would be most valuable if the Government could be persuaded to bring the G. I. P. Railway down to the proper landing place for mails and passengers, instead of letting it terminate outside the Fort. The greatest bungle probably that the Public Works Department of Bombay has ever committed was in not bringing both the railways on one line down the harbour foreshore to the Custom House and the Dockyard, and having a grand passenger terminus where the offices and workshops of the Dockyard now stand, with an extension of the line as far as Colaba for the convenience of goods traffic. The line would have run mainly along Government land, the value of which would have been enormously increased by its construction, and the problem of pier accommodation for the steamers frequenting the port might have been solved by an enlargement of the Duncan Dock. A few millions of the money thrown into Back Bay or invested in the Elphinstone property would have sufficed to pay for these works, and would have provided as great facilities for the interchange of goods and passenger traffic between the steamers and the railways as can now be obtained at Suez; and the town would have been saved the costly mistake of the reclamation of Back Bay sands. But to give effect to any reasonable plan of this kind it would have been necessary for us to have rulers who had no feeling of tender regard for the interests of Back Bay speculators and Elphinstone shareholders.

THE Bombay Association, represented by Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, has sent one of its formidably long-winded memorials to Lord Mayo, praying that the privilege of being tried by a jury of their own countrymen may be withdrawn from non-official Englishmen in India. Such juries, according to the petitioners, "have, in several "cases, in Bombay, given verdicts of acquittal "contrary to the evidence and against the summing up of the presiding judge." No particular cases are specified, and no reasons given to show that the juries were in the wrong; and we suppose that Mr. Munguldass and Mr. Nowrojee do not expect the Viceregal Council to do away with the institution of trying a man by his peers because the Bombay Association does not approve of some verdicts that have been given in the High Court here No doubt, a native jury would be likely enough to do whatever the judge told them to do, and to pronounce every European prisoner guilty who was brought before them; but, if Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, who is wise only in his own conceit, does not know, Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee must be well aware that the object of trial by jury is to get twelve men into a box who will give a verdict according to their own conscientious interpretation of the evidence, and not at the bidding of the Judge. We regret to observe a like vagueness of language in the statement of the memorialists that "a large "number of Europeans scattered over the country, and residing in the interior, violate the "law with impunity," because the only tribunal which has authority to try them is the High Court of a distant Pr sidency town. We believe this assertion to be grossly and offensively untrue; and we call upon Mr. Munguldass and Mr. Nowrojee either to substantiate the charge or to withdraw it. Mr. George Campbell himself, in handing in a list of some half-dozen offences unpunished by the law, owned that the offenders had been punished by their own employers up-country, and he bore testimony, in the strongest terms, to the law-abiding spirit of the general body of English settlers. What right, then, has Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy to slander a class of men who do more good to the country in ten years than he and all his kinsmen have done in ten generations, by his declaration that "a large number "of Europeans scattered over the country violate "the law with impunity?" That the

not appear to have grown much during the winter, but like his sire he is all quality, and has a coat like bran new satin; everything depends on those cushy hocks standing the preparation he must go through. My favourite, bonnie "Prince Charlie," is simply splendid, and is out taking long trotting and walking exercise; there is plenty of time for him between this and May. "Druid," who has won all his two-year old races, three in number, a "Dundee" colt, has had a lot of good money invested on him; in the Harkwicke stakes at Stockton he gave "Indian Princess" a stone and a good beating, and seven days after this filly ran "Cremorne" to a short head at York, only receiving 3 lbs. over the allowance for sex; *ergo*, if this running be correct, "Druid" must be a better horse than "Cremorne," but the latter was said to be off on this occasion. The Baron's first favourite, "Luburnum," Newmarket cognoscenti will have it, grows leggy, and they go for the "Maid Marian" colt, the Meutmore choice. Mr. Merry's colt, the most dangerous of the many good outsiders, is doing as well as can be desired, and I am in great hopes that the "Gladiateur" cross will bring the yellow jacket once more into its pride of place. "Sunbeam," herself a St. Leger winner, was a first class mare, and all her produce have been able to gallop; in private, her son "Sunlight" could do almost anything they asked him, and a finer mover never trod a race course. If good looks, power, and action, go for anything, Yorkshire is not far wrong in selecting "King Lud" as its champion. "Queen's Messenger" is still an unbeaten colt, but when he beat Mr. Merry's colt in the Buckingham stakes the latter was only half fit, so this solitary victory does not go for much. Hitherto I have omitted to mention another of the Russley Park colts, who, some say, is likely to play the MacGregor game over again, "Maelrue" by name. Now that the weather is more open, the different teams are busy at work preparing for the great Spring Handicaps. "Islam" is as yet the only animal introduced into the betting for the Chester Cup, and "Cecil," the Somerset winner of 1868, is mentioned for the Grand Liverpool. For the Tradesmen's Plate at Chester, *alias* the Chester Cup, there are one hundred and three subscribers: "Sterling," "Adonis," and "Casket," being of the number entered, a goodly trio. The City and Suburban closes with one hundred and fifty-six subscribers, amongst whom I see "Hannah," "Sabinus," and "Hawthornden." Only seventy-six are named for the Great Metropolitan, and fifty-seven for the Newmarket Handicap.

A warm controversy on the relative merits of the English thorough-bred race horse and the American "Cocktail" trotter is going on across the Atlantic. The Yankees argue, and not without great good reason, that our system of racing, fostered by Admiral Rous's school, who vastly prefer a scurry over a T Y C to a struggle over one of our long Cup Courses, is rapidly ruining our breed, our two-year olds being raced off their legs and their stamina destroyed ere the bones have fully hardened. We sacrifice everything, they aver, to our frantic pursuit of lightning speed. It is the conviction of a large majority of American sportsmen that our racers have become soft and flashy, and that, whereas their trotters remain frequently for twenty years at the top of their powers, our English thorough-bred racers hardly remain thirty months on the turf. My impression is that if, as in the case of Trans-Atlantic trotters, our racers only commenced their work at six years old, we should have none the worst of the argument; but horse-keep in Merry England is a mighty expensive matter, and our breeders and owners unfortunately cannot afford to wait. Doubtless these two-year old races are fraught with injury to our breed of horses, but there is no help for it. Still much might be effected by doing away with the many short handicap scurries for horses of three years old and upwards. On looking down the list of the twenty Stewards' Cup at Goodwood winners, I cannot find one that has earned repute as a stallion, and the same may be said of Earl Spencer's Plate, and other short races. A mile in less than two minutes twenty seconds, and twenty miles within the hour, is certainly great going, but we breed for galloping, and not for trotting. The Americans say they get their knee action through "Mambrino," "Engineer," "Sampson," "Blaze," "Flying Childers," and the "Darley Barbs," and add that the Barbs can trot, whereas no Arabian. Here they are somewhat out, for the Darley Arabian was a true Arab, most likely a pure Anezah, bought at Aleppo by Mr. Darley. With such testimony as this from Mr. Cavaliero, of Vienna, we need not have much disquietude, and the weak point of those who argue that our breed of horses has degenerated is that all foreign nations give larger prices for English horses than for any others. Mr. Cavaliero, the great Austrian breeder and buyer, writes—

"Of late a great deal has been written about English cavalry horses; about the Prussian cavalry feats in the French war; about the endurance of the Arab, &c.; but I am convinced that all, that not alone Englishmen, but the whole world, will admit, and all arrive at one conclusion, that there is no cavalry equal to the British—no breed of horses like your own. At Wilhelm Paddock there lately stood two entire horses from Normandy, from the stud of M. de la Ville, transported thither to be out of the reach of the Prussian marauder; no English breeder thought it worth his while to drive the five miles to see the world-renowned horses—and if fifty Arabs had been standing at the same place, I'd ubt if there would have been any visitor put in appearance. This circumstance convinces me at once that Engli-hmen are satisfied with their own, whatever they may write. The Prussian-bred horses are better-looking than the Austrian; the latter, however, are far superior for their adroitness of movement, their strength, and for their endurance; but in my humble opinion far inferior to the English."

And such testimony, from such an authority, is very conclusive. I doubt if all the world can produce so powerful a horse to look at, to lift or draw a weight, or to do any feat requiring weight and force to compete with the late Lord Glasgow's thoroughbred race horse, "The Drake." Who ever heard of any one going to America to establish a breed from one of our noblemen gave the Canadians the other day £4,300 for eight short-horn cattle. How many American horses could have lived through the famous run Mr. Talby had in November last from Orton Wood Park, one hour and twenty minutes over the stiff-st country in the world, each fence a ready-made grave? Mr. James Weatherby, the publisher of the Racing Calendar, and keeper of the Match Book, has just returned from America, and will no doubt give us a correct decision on the merits of the two breeds. The Californians have produced a trotter, called "Wonder," who has trotted three one-mile heats in 2·18¼, 2·19, 2·19¼ minutes, and a mare, "Matie Howard," last month trotted on the San Francisco course twenty miles in 59·30½ min.

A brilliant exemplification of the fickleness so truly attributed to that jade, Fortune, is now to be seen in the show-rooms of Mr. Harry Emanuel, the Bond Street jeweller. In spite of assertions, from most ever-truthful and very virulent Gallic pens, the ex-Emperor Napoleon has not robbed the French nation, and has in his retirement but £8,000 a year to spend and to share amongst many loyal followers who have followed His Imperial Majesty into, let us hope, temporary exile. To meet the many heavy calls on her husband's comparatively slender purse, the ex-Empress has been constrained to dispose of some of her jewels, and there is now exposed for sale at Emanuel's a collection worth intrinsically about eight lakhs of rupees, but in respect of historical interest, exquisite taste, and workmanship, priceless. I can hardly do better than quote the words of the *Daily News*, when writing of this gorgeous array of gems: "The triumphs and homage these glittering gems have seen, and the atmosphere of splendour in which they have been displayed, are known to all; and the news of their dispersion will turn thoughts to Chislehurst, and quicken the lively interest felt for the still graceful, warm-hearted lady who has fallen upon evil days." Most amidst the array to be admired is a head dress of wheat-ears, cornflowers, and grass in brilliants. An emerald cross, the stones almost without a flaw and of the rarest colour, suspended to a pearl necklace, each pearl being of great size and an exact match in shape, colour, and size. Three pearl and diamond fringes which were frequently worn with the Imperial Crown jewels. A watch and chatelaine encrusted with diamonds and other gems is a gem of art, and perhaps the most curious ornament and certainly the rarest, for it took years of search to complete it, is a necklace of black pearls of rare size and quality. An Oriental-set aigrette of diamonds, emeralds, and pearls, a present from the Sultan of Room, and a bracelet of many-coloured stones, the gift of the Khedive of Egypt, your rich Mussulman Chiefs should not let slip. The Empress of Russia has purchased the famous ruby set supposed to be the finest in the world, through an agent, for a long figure, and I am happy to say that Eugenie has been able to retain the choicest part of her jewels, they being too costly for any but crowned heads, Esterhazyes, or Rothschilds, to purchase.

The parishioners of Enville have presented the Countess of Stamford and Warrington, as a testimonial of their affection and esteem, with an address, accompanied by a Bible and prayer-book! I once read a novel called "It's never too late to Mend." Mrs. Thistlethwaite, you know, is a sort of female Spurgeon now.—The Attorney-General, who has lost much caste by his conduct of the case, began the defence to the claim set up for the Tichborne baronetcy on the 15th instant. The jurors have been paid at each seventy guineas for their seventy days' irksome labour.—Sir Charles Mordaunt is to move the higher courts to rule that her Ladyship, sane or insane, should become defendant to his divorce suit: her sister, the Duchess of Athole, has at last presented her lord and master with a son and heir to his immense estates. The Marquis of Tullibardine may truly be said to have been born with the golden spoon in his little mouth. Dr. Gull is to be a baronet for his services at Sandringham, and the ablest and soundest M.D. in the world, perhaps, will be thus appropriately rewarded. Dr. Lowe, who is the author of several scientific papers, and is moreover a profound botanist, will have his services acknowledged by receiving knighthood.

Mark Lemon's family is but slenderly provided for, and the public are asked, very fairly, to aid his widow and unmarried daughters. The aggregate amount already collected is altogether inadequate for their permanent provision. Cannot you aid them? It must be a labour of love to you to collect and receive subscriptions for those, he, who so often during many years amused and cheered hundreds of your readers, has left behind him in comparative poverty. All the readers of *Punch* are bound to subscribe liberally to this fund.

Lennon, the Dublin saddler, has just completed an order for saddlery for H. H. the Rajah of Vizianagram in the best taste of the kind I have ever seen. His Highness, evidently very proud of that elaborate pickle bottle label, the Star of India, has had it and the motto, "Heaven's light our guide," embroidered on the flounces, and I have little doubt will be delighted with the way his order has been executed. By the way, let me recommend all Indian horsemen, with most of whom money is a consideration, to go to Davis of the Strand and Piccadilly for saddles, where they will get as good an article for three guineas as they will get elsewhere for five; his harness also is excellent and proportionately cheap.

King, Her Majesty's huntsman, is dead, and at his funeral the whips, clad in their scarlet and gold liveries and wearing crape sashes and hat bands, had a somewhat novel effect in the Sunninghill churchyard; he had been no less than thirty-five years in the Royal service.—Sir George Wombwell has been having some splendid sport with the Jink and Ainstey, in fact all the packs have been doing well. Mr. John Coupland, a retired Bombay merchant, hunts the Quorn well, is popular, and does everything as it ought to be done. His men are well mounted, and he himself, a light weight and a hard-pushing man, on almost thorough breds purchased chiefly from Darby, the Rugby dealer, is difficult to beat. His brother, Mr. W. Coupland, goes equally well. Captains Coventry and Biddle with Sir Frederick Johnstone (the Mordaunt case Sir Frederick) are riding very hard this season, and a lad, Lord Hopetown's son and heir, goes over a big country in such form as no child ever went before.—The dispute anent the top part of Leicestershire is to be decided this week by a committee at Boodle's.—At Loughborough, a Mr. Joseph Hobson was killed dead the other day; his mare, in jumping a five-barred gate, caught the top rail, turned clean over, and fell on the unfortunate gentleman. Captain Glyn also has sustained severe injury: when out with the East Dorset hounds near Sutton, he charged a stiff fence with a deep ditch on the landing side in which lay a horse and his rider who had come to grief. Glyn's horse, catching the rail, turned a somersault, and, doubtless very much to the delight of those lying half-buried, the two fell right on the top of them and made a pretty quartett in the ditch; the only one hurt was the gallant Captain, who is doing well.

In billiards, there is not much to chronicle. At Manchester, the Champion, in a 1,000 game, beat Roberts the younger by 173 points. None of the breaks were wonderful, the winner's best being 100, 111; those of Roberts, 127 and 67. The latter a week before, in a small match with Bowell, made 224 off the balls and forty-four spot strokes running.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is as unpopular as his brother the Prince is liked, has had splendid shooting at Holkham with the Earl of Leicester. Dulcep Sing was there, and shot splendidly. The day's bag was 1,409 head of game, and Earl de Grey dropped a woodcock at the extraordinary distance of ninety-two yards.

The great Stockwell murder case is now being tried at the old Court in Newgate, the scene of so many sensational criminal trials. The unfortunate clergyman whose life is at stake is as unlike the accepted type of the genus murderer as it is possible to conceive, and the Revd. John Sedley Watson, as he sits on that murky, foul-laden, gas-lit atmosphere, is a much more amiable looking gentleman than the respected governor of Newgate, who sits alongside of him. The aged accused is, for his advanced years, a hale, stout, vigorous man, with thin iron gray hair lying straggling over a fine broad high forehead, indicative of no little ability; the face, though bordering on the ugly, is a countenance full of force and intellect, and the figure somewhat bent by age is stoutly-framed and deep-chested. There is more of the deep-read man of letters in Mr. Watson's whole air than that of the parson, especially so now that his beard and moustache have grown. To outward appearance he takes little or no notice of what goes on round him, and sits with his head bent down in a listless manner. Mr. Denman, the counsel for the Crown, opened the case in a most temperate manner, and the language he used was that of a highly polished speaker. I do not see how it can be proved that the accused was in his right mind when he committed the crime. It is a very painful case.

Limited Liability Companies still spring up like mushrooms, but few, if any, get their money. I heard of one issuing no less than thirty-seven thousand prospectuses, and only getting £170 subscribed. I see in the direction of the last new thing in Joint Stock enterprise Sir Seymour Blane, C.B., (late Military Secretary to the Viceroy of India), Major Trevinon Holland, C.B., and Joseph Jee, Esq., C.B., (late of 13th Hussars and 78th Highlanders), not one of the trio knowing even a tittle of any business whatever, and still less of cows in Australia to work; and of course is to purchase certain mines of black diamonds in that colony that this company has been launched.

BOMBAY.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—Nearly 420 candidates are to appear at the examination for the office of district pleader, which commences from to-day.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday sentenced a man named Nulloo Nuthoo to receive twelve stripes for stealing certain gold ornaments, the property of one Jyee, woman.

RECOVERY OF THE GARKWAR'S DEWAN.—Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Myral, Dewan to H. H. Mulharao, has thoroughly recovered from his illness, and now regularly attends to his business.

ANUNT DISPENSARY AT JOONAGHUR.—From a quarterly report of the above dispensary we see that during the period 571 patients attended the dispensary. 327 were males, 143 females, and 101 children.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—Abdoola Hajee, employed on board the ship Coriolan, had his leg broken by a bale of cotton falling on him on Saturday. He was conveyed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DECCAN COLLEGE.—Mr. Kashinath Bulwant Pendse, B. A., Junior Dakshina Fellow, has been appointed Senior Dakshina Fellow in the Deccan College, vice Mr. Gunesh Purushram Joshi, appointed tutor to the Chief of Bhore.

PERJURY.—Mr. Peatonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on Friday, and obtained a summons against two Marwarees named Wuna Ooda and Surdarmul Anoopchund, who were charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

NERIAD HIGH SCHOOL.—Mr. Nagardas Nurotumdas Nanavati, B. A., first assistant master, Elphinstone High School, has been appointed acting head master, Neriad High School, vice Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Dalal, transferred temporarily to the Elphinstone College.

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The vernacular papers of Bombay suggest the advisability of making a grand illumination in Bombay on the 20th inst., the day set apart for offering prayers for the recovery H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday a Hindoo lad named Soma Seewa, employed at the Albert Spinning Mills at Lal Bag, had four of his fingers jammed in the machinery. He was soon removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

LIBERALITY OF A PARSEE DOCTOR.—On the third day of the funeral ceremony of the late Mr. Dorabjee Cooper, Rs. 1,000 were set apart for charitable purposes. In addition, Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee, son of the deceased, a well-known medical practitioner of this city, has promised to contribute Rs. 5,000 for the relief of the suffering Persian Parsees.

LOITERER.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday Juma Rumzan, an old offender, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with being found between sun-set and sun-rise loitering about at Memonwarra Street, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

APPEAL CASES.—The Chief Justice intimated to the Bar on Saturday last, that as Mr. Justice Kemball would be engaged this week in the examination for the office of district pleaders, His Lordship (the Chief Justice) would have to sit on the Appellate Side of the Court; and that, therefore, no appeal cases would be heard this week on the Original Side, where His Lordship will sit only on Saturday.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—We mentioned the other day that Peerozbace, wife of Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Belgaum, has filed a plaint against the latter, in which she applies for judicial separation and alimony. Saturday was the day fixed for the settlement of issues in the case, but by consent of the respective pleaders of the parties it has been postponed till 12th March next. Mr. Jehanghier has been engaged for the plantiff; Mr. Shantaram for the defendant.

EXHIBITION OF A HINDOO SCHOOL.—On Saturday afternoon the exhibition for distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Goculdas Tejpal Vydyalai took place at the Mahajunwady. Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, a well-known Bhattia merchant, was called to the chair. The annual report of the working of the institution was read, after which the chairman and Rao Bahadoor Dadoba Pandoorung made a few remarks as to the present state of the school. Prizes were next distributed to the successful pupils, and the meeting separated.

LOST, A MILITARY BAND.—On Saturday evening, a large company, including some high Siamese notabilities, assembled at the E-planade, and everything and everybody were ready—but the Band, which never came. Anxious inquiries have been made about the minstrels of the 19th N. I., and information as to their safety will be thankfully received by frequenters of the bandstand on the evenings set apart for music. Should no unhappy accident have occurred the programmes printed on Saturday will be available for some other night.

ROBBERY IN A CEMETERY.—On the night of Wednesday a daring robbery was committed in the Cavalry Cemetry at Secunderabad. On Thursday morning, as usual, the cemetery gate and vestry door were found locked, and no outward appearance of trespassers visible; but one of the side walls of the vestry was found to have been broken down, the opening effected being large enough to admit a couple of men, and from the vestry, a chair, mamotie, two coffin ropes, and a sickle were missing, which of course must have been taken away by the villains. Nothing has been yet discovered either in the shape of the property or the perpetrators of the deed.

MURDER AT DHARWAR.—A short time ago, at a Court of Criminal Session held at Dharwar, before Baron de H. Larpent, Session Judge, Bussaya Chumbussaya, Luxmon Tookapa, Tippana Ayapa, and Yella Ningopa, were charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with the murder of one Mulla, aged about twenty-one years. Two of the prisoners were acquitted, while the other two were convicted and sentenced to death. The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill) on a review of the proceedings, reversed the conviction and sentence in the case of one of the accused; while the other was ordered to be transported for life.

A HIGH COURT OFFICER COMPLIMENTED.—The Hon. the Chief Justice, when about to leave the Court on Saturday last, spoke in eulogistic terms of the manner in which Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, barrister-at-law, had performed his duties of acting first Deputy Registrar of the High Court and clerk to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The Chief Justice said—"As Mr. Charles Bentley has returned from Europe and relieved Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee as clerk to Mr. Justice Bayley and first Deputy Registrar, I wish to acknowledge publicly the excellent manner in which he has performed his duties. He has performed them to the satisfaction of the Court and with courtesy to the suitors, and, I may add, to the complete satisfaction of Mr. Justice Bayley."

CHARGE FOR AN ATTORNEY'S NOTICE.—On Saturday last, at the High Court, the case of Shrikison Bhikundchund v. Oomedmull Rattonchund was heard before the Chief Justice. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,150, the balance due on an adjusted and settled account of cotton transactions. The plaintiff's attorneys charged six rupees for a notice. His Lordship expressed his surprise at the charge, and remarked that the highest charge for a notice he ever heard of was five rupees. In this case three rupees only were allowed; and, therefore, deducting the sum disallowed, the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,147, with interest and costs.

VISUNOO GOVIND SEWRAY, schoolmaster of Koregaum, of the Sattara zilah, has been apprehended at Poona, on a warrant for kidnapping a girl of twelve years of age named Gya Combe Kessew Vittul, and has been sent to Sattara.—*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—Among the members of the Senate there are many who think that the University of Bombay does not stand on an altogether desirable footing; and a discussion is now being raised as to how it might be freed from its present shackles. What the University wants to make it a *real university* is a large sum of money, and every one will agree with us in thinking that, if the people of the Presidency subscribe sufficient for the purpose, they will do a great benefit to the cause of education at large. As long as the institution has to depend on Government for assistance, it cannot hope to be what it should wish to be.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

HIGH COURT.—12TH FEBRUARY.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

718-70—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—The Advocate General v. Fatma Sultan, Bezum—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

TO SPEAK FOR MINUTES OF DECREE.

61-71—C. Tyabjee—Gunputrao Vencojee v. Dadabhoy Dosabhoy v. B. Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

283-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Abba Ahmed v. Abba Oosmar and another—C. Tyabjee—(Part heard.)

41-71—Shamrao—Babajee Cassinath and another v. Anandrao Bhaskerjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, and Dallas and Lynch—(Part heard.)

177-71—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Rustomjee Ardasir Davur v. Dossibai and another—Mody.

747-70—Hope—Footajee Soobhajee v. Ragoo Balloo and another—Dallas and Lynch.

293-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and another v. Jamsetjee Jamsajee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

359-71—Shamrao Pandurung—Nusserwanjee Coovercjee Cooper and another v. Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurung.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

516-70—C. Tyabjee—Diogo Antonio Rodrigues v. Ardaseer Edulje Chinoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

686-70—C. Tyabjee—Ali Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

PART HEARD MOTION.

430-69—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Burjorjee Jamsetjee, v. Dorabjee Framjee and another—Manisty and Fletcher—(Part heard.)

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S. S. PHLOX, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived on the 9th instant from the Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Wise, Captain H. B. Major, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Blathwet, H. E. Baron of Montenegro, Mr. A. Gama, and two hundred and twenty-three deck passengers.

THE following passengers sailed in the s. s. Atalanta, which left the harbour yesterday:—Mr. H. C. Wood, Mrs. Wood and infant, Misses Wood (two), Miss Fotherinchame, Rev. F. C. Cardew, Mr. F. W. Fallon, Captain Beattie, Master and Miss McConaghey, Master Cunliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Wickes and infant.

THE P. and O. steamer Indus from Suez, Aden, and Galle, arrived in the Madras Roads on Friday morning with the following passengers:—

From Southampton to Madras—Capt. Armstrong, Miss Simkins, and Mr. W. Burnet.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs. Stephen's European servant, Messrs. C. Gate, Vivian, Dickson, and G. A. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, infant, and ayah.

From Galle to Calcutta.—Mr. Jones.

The Indus left at noon for Calcutta with the following passengers:—

From Madras—Mr. H. Gore, and the Rev. Dr. Murdoch.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. FEBRUARY. Time.	Height.			LOW WATER. Time.	Height.	
H. M.	FT.	IN.		H. M.	FT.	IN.
1 27 m	7	5	Monday..... 12	7 42 m	6	2
1 44 a	5	4		7 46 a	5	11
2 0 m	6	8	Tuesday..... 13	8 18 m	4	7
2 28 m	5	7		8 27 a	4	7
3 0 m	5	7	Wednesday ... 14	9 1 m	5	4
3 12 a	3	9		9 8 a	3	3
3 15 m	4	3	Thursday 15	9 44 m	4	8
4 7 a	2	11		9 56 a	1	11
3 50 m	3	3	Friday 16	10 31 m	3	0
5 15 a	2	4		10 58 a	0	11
4 30 m	2	1	Saturday.. ... 17	11 28 m	3	8
6 40 a	2	4		0 17 m	0	3
5 39 m	1	4	Sunday 18	0 36 a	3	6
8 0 a	2	7		1 51 m	0	2

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khedive, 3,742 tons and 600 h.p., Captain J. D. Steward, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. F. L. Edwards.
Lieut. and Mrs. Broadfoot.
Mr. D. Campbell.
Masters S. and H. Morris.
Mr. and Miss Ramsay.
Mrs. Behr and two children.
Mr. Jenkins.
Lieut. Darton, R.A.
Mr. M. B. Hussain.
Mr. V. Hussain.
Mrs. Ward.
Mrs. Storey.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. W. G. Hill.
Hon. Mr. Bourke.
Mr. E. C. Palmer.
Mr. T. E. Hartley.
Mr. Alexander.
Mr. Lewin.
Mr. W. Latham.
Mr. E. Knowles.

FOR MALTA.

Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane.
Mr. R. T. Cooke.
Mr. Laurel.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. Sypsomos.
Mrs. Luard.
Mr. W. W. Morris.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

COMMENCING with the mail leaving to-day, letters will in future be received at the General Post Office till four o'clock on Monday afternoon, and late letters will be received at Apollo Bunder Post Office between 4 and 5 o'clock.

THE HARBOUR DEFENCES.

ANOTHER step in our harbour defences was made on Saturday, when the landing of the first big gun on the middle ground shoal was effected. The gun might have been landed sooner, but the tides were unfavourable, and for some time past it has been kept in a saddle-back barge waiting for the spring tide. The landing of it was a work of very considerable difficulty from the weight and unwieldiness of the monster. "Skids" were placed between the barge and the shore, one end resting on each, and along them the big gun was hauled to its resting place. Fears were entertained that the rubble would yield to the enormous pressure, but fortunately all went well. To-day another gun will be landed. The proceedings are being conducted under the able superintendence of Captain G. O'B. Carew, Lockmaster, and Mr. Young, boatswain of the Dockyard, has also given valuable assistance.

THE DOCKING OF THE TURRET SHIPS.

LAST week H. M. turret-ship the Abyssinia was put into dock, and after receiving some trifling repairs took on board her complement of four eighteen-ton guns, and left the Dock on Friday. To-day the turret ship Magdala will be taken into dock, also to have her four big guns put on board. The guns have been lying in the dockyard for some time past. The Magdala and the Abyssinia came out last year, and the sudden activity in reference to their armaments suggests that the authorities are determined to be prepared to meet such a contingency as war with the Yankees.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE BOMBAY BAPTIST CHAPEL.

REFERRING to previous announcements, we would remind our readers that the corner stone of the Baptist Chapel in course of erection at Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, will be laid by Mr. Hingley this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when the attendance of the general public is respectfully invited. The Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Edwards, and the Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Bowen, Harding, Small, and other ministers will deliver short addresses on and apropos to the occasion.

THE SALE OF PARELL TANK.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 17th January.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Dep't.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, with reference to Government Resolution No. 302 C. W. 1,090 of May 25th, 1870, that I find that the only sanction given by the Bench of Justices to the scheme for the Parell Tank is—"That the Parell Tank be sold to the Government for the sum of Rs. 3,000 to be spent in erecting drinking fountains or dipping wells for the villages and others, and that the transfer be postponed until the same are ready"—but that the cost of laying the new main will be some Rs. 15,000. Not only is there no sanction for this sum, but it is questionable whether the Bench will be in a financial position to accord one; or, again, whether an increase to the demand on Vehar of this nature is advisable. Under these circumstances, I have the honor to enquire, before referring to the Bench, whether Government would be willing to cancel the arrangement on refund of the Rs. 3,000 which it has paid.—I have, &c.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

No. 102 of 1872.
P. W. Department,
Bombay Castle, 19th January.

To the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter No. 431, dated 17th instant, enquiring whether Government would, under the circumstances stated, be willing to cancel the purchase of the Parell Tank, on refund of the Rs. 3,000 paid for it.

2. In reply, I am directed to inform you that Government do not desire to cancel the arrangement you refer to.—I have, &c.

W. A. BAKER, Captain, R.E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 942 of 1872.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 10th February.

To the Clerk of the Peace.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will submit to the Bench of Justices, on the first suitable occasion, the question of whether Rs. 15,000, or thereabouts, are to be spent in substituting a 10-inch for a 4-inch main for the supply of Vehar water to Government House and Parell village, consequent on the sale or the Parell Tank to Government for Rs. 3,000.

2. This transfer was recommended by the Finance Committee, and sanctioned by the Bench on 17th August 1870, but I cannot find that it was understood that there would be this charge, but only that of the Rs. 3,000 received.

3. I append copies of my letter to Government proposing to cancel the arrangement and their refusal to do so.—I have, &c.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

CAPTAIN TULLOCH AND THE BENCH.

To the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

SIR,—I learn by the papers, that at the meeting of the Bench held on the 4th of December last, some of the Justices seemed to consider I had not acted towards the Bench with becoming respect, inasmuch as I did not apply to them for leave previous to my departure for England. Will you oblige me by explaining to them that nothing was further from my mind than to give them offence? I was under the impression that all matters regarding the appointments of the Commissioner, the Health Officer, and the Engineer, were in the hands of the Government, and that I should not address the Bench. The Justices will, I hope, remember that in my peculiar case it was not for me to apply for leave. I was altogether in the hands of the medical authorities, who, on account of the precarious state of my health, ordered me to proceed to England forthwith. I took no action in the matter at all, and applied for leave neither to the Government nor to the Bench.

If I did wrong in not addressing the Bench, it was unconsciously, and without the slightest intention on my part of showing them any disrespect.

May I beg that you will kindly bring these circumstances to the notice of the Bench?—I have, &c.

H. TULLOCH, Captain, R.E.,
17th January 1872. Municipal Engineer.

No. 941 of 1872.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th Feb.

Copy forwarded, with the compliments of the undersigned, to the Clerk of the Peace for communication to the Bench of Justices.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

PETITION TO THE KING OF SIAM.

THE following petition has been sent to His Majesty the King of Siam:—

To His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Siam.

YOUR MAJESTY,—The inmates of the Strangers' Home, Bombay, having learnt from a reliable source that your Majesty requires European skilled artisans, &c., in various parts of your Majesty's kingdom, now most respectfully beg to take the liberty of appending a list of their trades and professions for your Majesty's approval, with the view of obtaining employment under your Majesty, being unable to obtain it at Bombay, and having no means to enable us to seek for it elsewhere.

In the event of your Majesty being graciously pleased to entertain this application favourably, the inmates of the Home will feel very grateful, and will make it their study to give every satisfaction in the discharge of their legitimate duties, and, as in duty bound, will pray for your Majesty's long life and happiness.

Signed on behalf of the inmates of the Strangers' Home,
W. MCCARTHY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A PURSER'S CLERK OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

ON Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Lewis Coyle, cashier to the P. and O. Company, appeared before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and laid an information against one Anthony Zwinger, who was charged with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Lewis Coyle said—I am cashier to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at their Dockyard at Mazagon. One Anthony Zwinger is a Purser's clerk in the service of the said company, and was lately Purser's clerk of the steam ship Hindostan. On the 28th December last, Anthony Zwinger was entrusted by me with an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,828-5-4, the property of the said company, being the total of various sums, to be paid by him by way of advances of pay to the captain and crew of the said ship, one of such sums being Rs. 833-5-4 to be paid to Captain Roskell of the said ship, and another of such sums being Rs. 170, to be paid to Mr. Hugh Hendry, the second engineer of the ship. I have now ascertained that the said Zwinger has not paid to Captain Roskell, or any person on his behalf, the sum of Rs. 833-5-4, but has dishonestly misappropriated and converted the same to his own use, and that the said Anthony Zwinger has only paid to the said Hugh Hendry, or any person on his behalf, the sum of Rs. 100, portion of the said sum of Rs. 170, and has dishonestly misappropriated and converted the sum of Rs. 70, the balance thereof, to his own use. I therefore charge Anthony Zwinger with criminal breach of trust, in respect of the said sums of Rs. 833-5-4 and Rs. 70, and pray that a warrant may issue for his arrest, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

THE MISCONDUCT OF THE LATE BROACH POLICE INSPECTOR.

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen vs. Cowasha Rustomjee, late inspector of police at Broach. The accused was charged before Mr. M. C. Eutee, full-power magistrate of Broach, with cheating, under the following circumstances:—It appears that in December 1870, a robbery was committed at the camp of Mr. Goslin, Trigonometrical Survey, at Sojad. The offenders were not discovered, and the watchman who had guarded the camp offered to pay Mr. Goslin Rs. 200 as compensation; which was paid, but, on the Magistrate of the District expressing his disapproval of the arrangement as not sanctioned by law, was returned to the watchmen by Mr. Goslin. The story for the prosecution is that the accused, who was District Police Inspector, came to Sojad shortly afterwards, and collected the watchmen at the liquorshop of one Dadabhoy, where, after threatening and cuffing them, he told them they must pay him Rs. 300, to be given to Mr. Goslin as compensation. They accordingly collected the Rs. 200, which had been paid and returned, and made up the remaining Rs. 100 by borrowing from one Naron Koormarara, whom on asking whether anything more had been heard about the robbery, was informed by the watchmen of the sum they had been compelled to pay by the accused. The latter, on learning that they had made this revelation, went to Mr. Goslin and endeavoured to induce him to get the accusation shifted on to the Foujdar Jelaungershaw, with whom Mr. Goslin was then at variance, but without success. At the same time he told Jehaungheer saw that both he and himself (accused) were accused of extortion by the watchmen, and urged him to destroy a report which had been sent in by the Police Patel, and induce the watchmen to charge Mr. Goslin with extorting a false statement from them. Jehanghier, on this, sent a letter express to the Superintendent of Police, begging him to come and enquire into the affair himself, as there was foul play going on. Mr. Cameron, the Superintendent of Police, did so, and ascertained that the bond abovementioned was fraudulently antedated, and from other information he obtained preferred a criminal charge against the accused, who was convicted by the full-power magistrate and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, with the alternative of six months' additional rigorous imprisonment.

On the above conviction and sentence the accused preferred an appeal to W. H. Newnham, Esq., Session Judge of Surat, who confirmed the sentence awarded by the magistrate. Not satisfied with the decision of the Session Judge, an appeal was presented on behalf of the accused to the High Court. It came on for argument on Wednesday last, Mr. Pigot and Mr. Shantaram Narayen appearing for the accused. The Court, after hearing the arguments of the accused's counsel, rejected the appeal, and confirmed the sentence of the lower Court.

THE JAPANES

THE NEW STEAMSHIP PESHAWUR.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's new screw steamship Peshawur, commanded by Captain C. A. White, passed Aden for Bombay on the 4th instant. The *Times* of 8th January, in noting the trial trip of the Peshawur, gives the following particulars about her:—

'The Peshawur had her official trial at the measured mile in Stokes Bay, when, under the adverse influence of a strong westerly wind and short confused seas, she attained an average mean speed of 13·816 knots per hour, one run being made with the wind in 4 minutes, or 15 knots per hour. The total weight of coals and stores on board was 975 tons, and the vessel's draught of water was 17ft. 3in. forward and 18ft. 5in. aft.; steam, 46lb.; vacuum, 27 inches; revolutions of engines, 61 per minute. The dimensions of the Peshawur are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 378ft.; breadth of beam, 42ft. 9in; depth from top of floor to spar deck, 33ft 2in.; register tonnage, 2,103; gross ditto, 3,781. She is fitted with compound engines of 600-horse power nominal, which indicated 2,962 during Saturday's trail; diameter of cylinders, 62 and 104 inches; length of stroke, 4ft. 6in.; heating surface of boilers, 11,720 square feet; fire grate surface, 316·8 square feet; condensing surface, 6,059 square feet; diameter of screw 17ft. 6in., and 4ft. 3in. long with pitch increasing from 23½ to 24 inches; weight of screw, 12½ tons. The Peshawur was built by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, and is a sister ship to the Khedive, Mirzapore, and Pekin, by the same builders, which have been added to the company's fleet during the past year. These vessels are all provided with accommodation for a large number of first and second class passengers, mails, specie, baggage, and over 2,000 tons of cargo, and are fitted with the latest improvements in every department.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Hellers have been creating quite a sensation in Colombo.

THERE was a nice shower of rain in Calcutta on Tuesday night.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at Pabna at half-past 1 A.M. on the 31st of January last.

RELIEF WORKS IN GANJAM DISTRICT.—The Madras Government have sanctioned Rs. 14,400 for minor irrigation repairs in the Berhampore talooka.

NEW gold-mohurs to the extent of upwards of 20,000 pieces have been struck off at the Calcutta Mint to meet the requirements of the several treasuries.

DEATHS FROM JACKAL-BITES.—No less than five lives are reported to have been lost during the last two or three months at Connaghur from the effects of jackal-bites.

A GOOD YIELD OF COTTON.—We hear from Umballa that the best yield of cotton put under cultivation by Mr. Login has yielded at the rate of 5000lbs. of clean cotton, or about seven times the average of India. This result is very satisfactory.—*Delhi Gazette.*

EMIGRANTS FROM INDIA TO FRENCH GUIANA.—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have authorised the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of a Vice-Consul at Cayenne to protect the coolie emigrants from India to French Guiana, and a gentleman is to be nominated to the post with as little delay as possible.

FIRE AT ALLAHABAD ARTILLERY LINES.—Another barrack was burnt down in the Allahabad artillery lines on Wednesday night. It was the work of incendiaries. The courage and activity of the troopers of the 11th Lancers in endeavouring to extinguish the flames, and effectually preventing their spread to the adjacent buildings, were praiseworthy; and the example was nobly set them by their officers. Two of the latter received rather severe injuries in the course of their exertions.

GIFTS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.—We learn that under the will of the late Mr. D'Souza a legacy of Rs. 25,000 goes to the Calcutta Free School, and Rs. 10,000 to the Benevolent Institution in Lall Bazaar. The gifts for educational and charitable purposes by this will, are, we learn, very large indeed.—*Indian Daily News.*

THERE are already nine candidates for the examination of Licentiate in Art to be held by the Punjaub University College in April next. Among them is a B.A. of the Calcutta University. Such a number have never before presented themselves for an examination equivalent to or higher than the ordinary B. A. from the Punjaub.—*Ibid.*

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BRITISH BURMAH.—We hear that Mr. Eden is completely revolutionizing the department of Public Instruction in British Burmah. He has had an open rupture with the local head of the department, and is bent upon weeding it of a large number of teachers whom Mr. Eden looks upon in the light of incapables. New blood is being fast imported into the department, though it is alleged as one drawback of this course, that the new teachers do not know the language.—*Ibid.*

THE LOAN TO THE SHOLAPORE MUNICIPALITY.—We are informed with reference to the loan granted to the Sholapore Municipality, to which we alluded some time ago, that the Supreme Government, have agreed to forego interest on the said loan, if repayment of the same is effected in 1872-73, in consideration of the prompt and praiseworthy action of the Municipality in starting works for the relief of the sufferers from the late famine.—*Ibid.*

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—We cannot but think that a great wrong is being done to the people of Mysore, and a grave political mistake made in shelving the Mysore State Railway. The benefit it would have conferred on the country would have been immense, and when it is borne in mind that the Government of India heartily approved of the scheme, and that as it is, well nigh over a lakh of rupees has been spent on the surveys, we think the public have a right to call for the fullest explanations as regards the Duke of Argyll's peculiar conduct.—*Bangalore Herald.*

WE hear that immense reductions have been ordered in the upper branches of the Punjab Railway service. These have caused quite a consternation among the officials. We hope that they will not think of organising a general strike.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

PUNJAB APPOINTMENTS.—On return from sick leave of Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. D. Ferris, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan, Major F. J. Millar, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, will revert to the charge of the Mozuffergurh district. Mr. F. D. Bullock, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mozufferguth, will revert to the Mooltan district as Assistant Commissioner. Assistant Surgeon J. Kelly, M. D., attached to the 1st Punjab Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of Cashmere, for the ensuing season. Mr. W. Jenkyns, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Dehra Ismail Khan district.—*Ibid.*

DURING the late visit of Sir Jung Bahadoor at the Sonepore Fair, the sum of four thousand rupees was expended in entertaining him.—*Daily Examiner.*

THE Government of India has sanctioned an expenditure of eight lacs of rupees on public works in the Hydrabad Assigned Districts.—*Ibid.*

BARRISTERS BEING INSTRUCTED BY ATTORNEYS.—A point in practice, of importance to the attorneys of the High Court and to the pleaders of the Small Cause Court, was decided by the High Court, Calcutta, in its Appellate jurisdiction yesterday. Mr. Fergusson appeared on a Small Cause Court reference, instructed by Mr. D'Silver, on which Mr. Gray, of the firm of Messrs. Gray and Sen, objected to the pleader's instructing him. The Court ruled that under any circumstances the pleader would not be allowed his costs. The Chief Justice also expressed his opinion that counsel can only receive instructions to act in the High Court from an attorney of the Court.—*Ibid.*

THE "CHARITY" OF THE BENGAL MILLIONAIRES.—Our contemporaries are noticing, with grim scorn, the sum total of the donations of the Bengal millionaires to the Burdwan Relief Fund. These gentlemen have subscribed between them exactly £600 for the relief of a district stricken by the most appalling sickness and distress.—*Pioneer.*

FALLING FROM A TRAIN.—A native lad, about nine years of age, accidentally fell out of the down-passenger train yesterday morning, near Gaepura, when it was going at a good speed. The father of the boy witnessed his fall, and unable to control his paternal feelings, leaped out after him. The train could not be stopped till it reached Gaepura, when men were at once sent out, and the father and his child picked up and brought into the station. They were then sent to Mirzapore, where their wounds were dressed, and they were removed to the hospital for further treatment. The child had a deep cut on the head and the father sprained his ankle and sustained some severe flesh wounds; but from what I can learn neither of them are in any serious danger.—*Ibid.*

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE PUNJAB.—From an official statement we see that the estimated extent of land under cotton cultivation in the Punjab during the past year was 7,06,906 acres only, as compared with 8,11,749 acres in the year 1869-70, and 6,79,240 acres in 1868-69. The decrease is said to be mainly attributable to unseasonable rain. The estimate of the out-turn, however, is larger by nearly sixty thousand acres than in 1869-70, when the crop entirely failed in part of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions.—*Englishman.*

BARONI FAIR.—Before the Baroni fair was held this year near Dacca, apprehensions were felt that some serious outbreak of disease would take place, from the fact that cases of cholera were reported in the town of Dacca itself, and to the general unhealthiness of the season. Owing to the sanitary precautions taken by Mr. Rampini and Babu Krishna Chandra Rai, there were only two admissions to hospital out of the 75,000 people who attended the fair, and the success of these arrangements has induced the Commissioner, Mr. Simpson, to recommend to Government that notoriously unhealthy villages might be placed under similar conservancy rules by legal enactment, commencing with one or two at a time, to see what effect would be produced.—*Ibid.*

A WOULD-BE SUTTEE.—A Mirzapore correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes—"Another tragical episode of Hindu domestic life occurred a few days ago in the city. A native woman suddenly lost her husband by sickness: the shock affected her reason; and shortly after her husband's funeral, she stacked all the property he had left her inside the house, and covering her body with jewels to the value of about Rs. 4,000, set fire to the premises, intending, it is believed, to extemporize a *suttee* by throwing herself into the flames. The woman's neighbours remonstrated with her, when she divested herself of her jewels and scattered them amongst them; there was an eager scramble for the valuable missiles, and the police were of course, as usual, invisible. The woman was, however, prevented from fulfilling her intention of self-immolation, and is now in the lunatic asylum."

ALTOGETHER twenty-two boarders have, we understand, been admitted into the "Bharat Asram." Of these thirteen are ladies. Many more are said to have applied for admission, but unfortunately there is not enough accommodation.—*Indian Mirror.*

LOOK TO YOUR MANNERS—A NATIVE REBUKE.—If the *Indian Daily News* will not mind it, we may inform him that his way of calling native gentlemen is open to serious objections. In his issue of Monday, for instance, Baboo Radha Gobind Roy, zemindar, is mentioned minus the "Baboo" which is the birthright of every respectable Bengalee. How would the editor of that journal feel if people do not prefix a "Mr." to his name? A little consideration in these matters would no doubt prevent all serious misunderstanding and bring many Europeans into good grace with the natives.—*Ibid.*

NATIVE LADIES IN CONGREGATIONS.—There are clear indications of a strong desire amongst a few members of the congregation of the Brahma Mandir to provide their daughters with seats outside the *purda* which screens the ladies. We understand that arrangements are being made to give effect to their proposal. A number of seats in the northern gallery will probably be reserved for the purpose, so that there may be no interference whatever with the privacy of the present arrangements. Very few would object to Brahmo ladies enjoying freedom of action where there is a genuine moral thirst for it. But we think the fullest amount of freedom may be secured, so far as worship is concerned, without allowing the sexes to sit together. In the Mandir and also the Town Hall, where native ladies are beginning to make their appearance, seats should, in our opinion, be reserved in future for them in the upper gallery. The leaders of the Brahmo Somaj ought to encourage true freedom, it is true, but they must discourage everything which has the appearance of a love of ostentation.—*Ibid.*

A SUIT RESTRAINING A EUROPEAN LADY.—Mrs. Murray, late of the London Hotel, charged a dismissed peon of her's at the Calcutta Police Court on Wednesday with having caused her wrongful restraint under the following circumstances:—She had dismissed the prisoner from her service last month for incompetency, and on Monday last she had paid him his wages for December, together with the other servants. He had, however, asked his wages for January, which she had refused to give him, he having frequently absented himself from his duties during the month. He had on this left her house, and meeting her yesterday morning in her carriage, opposite the United Service Club premises, in company with eight or nine syces of the Club, had stopped her carriage and unyoked the horse therefrom, and on her questioning him what he was about, he had replied, "I am showing a little fun to my friends." He had, after this, ordered his companions to upset the carriage, on which she had jumped out and given the prisoner into the custody of a chowkeydar. The complainant's coachman corroborated her statement, on which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and to the payment of a fine of Rs. 10 or, in default of payment thereof, to simple imprisonment for an additional term of one month. The magistrate in passing sentence remarked he was sorry the Legislature did not empower him to inflict a heavier punishment for this offence than imprisonment for the above term. He did not know why such a lenient punishment had been provided for the offence, which he considered a grave one.—*Ibid.*

THE KOOKA EXECUTIONS.

STRICTLY speaking, Mr. Cowan by taking upon himself to endorse the execution broke the law. For though a Commissioner has that power of endorsement, a Deputy Commissioner has not. Every fact that we have seen on the subject deepens our scorn and horror of the terrible deed. Do you call *that* government?—to leave vast bodies of men untaught, unguided, to grope their way into whatever fanaticism offers, and then shoot them down from the cannon's mouth, making a shambles of the place where the execution takes place, on the first blush of anything at all resembling rebellion? For the honour of the English name we protest against the atrocity, and we hope sincerely that our countrymen will not let the matter rest till there has not merely been an enquiry, but a retribution that will not easily be forgotten in India. It is as much as our position in India is worth,—nay, it is as much as our position among civilized nations is worth, to pass over, or gloss over, or wink at, or condone, this—massacre. We are glad to see that Mr. Cowan has been suspended.—*Friend of India.*

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 15th January.

After deporting Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan (younger brother of the Ameer) the Ameer imprisoned his trusted agent, Sirdar Khan, Hindoostanee, formerly kumedan in Mahomed Shureef Khan's infantry regiment, lest he should raise any disturbances, and sent him to Turkistan. The great suspicion that lies against him is this, that when Sirdar Mahomed Hashim Khan, eldest son of Sirdar Mahomed Shureef Khan, went from Candahar to join Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, it was he who persuaded him to do so, and also he used to intrigue with some people at Cabul for hostile purposes.

Sirdar Wullee Mahomed Khan, Governor of Koorum, has sent a letter to the Ameer by hand of His Highness' peshkhidmut, Mahomed Hussein Khan, to the effect that on inspection of the Boolund Kheyl valley he has found a site near the town of Boolund Kheyl suited for a military post, and that if such a post is established at that place it will be very useful in exercising influence over the Wuzeeree tribe and the Dour territory.

The Ameer desires that cantonments may be constructed at Cabul on the site between Bagh-i-Shah and Tuppa Beebee Mahroo, which is about one mile in length, for the accommodation of infantry, cavalry and artillery troops. About fifty thousand rupees have been sent out for the purchase of wood and other materials.

Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Candahar, attends Durbar, and the Ameer treats him ostensibly with honour. His officials have not all come yet to Cabul. The Girishk officials are behind with his son, and it is hoped that this preparation of accounts will be commenced on his arrival at Cabul.

Some Doorances have been going from Candahar to Herat to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, and the latter affords them shelter. The Ameer will probably be annoyed on hearing this report.

The Ameer is not at all well disposed towards the two Candaharee infantry regiments, who, on account of the having joined Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan in hostilities, were dismissed from their posts by the Ameer, but were subsequently reinstated.

CABUL, 18th January.

Many officers have gone to the villages adjacent to Cabul by order of the Ameer for the raising of new infantry regiments. Some officials petitioned the Ameer that this undertaking would cause great inconvenience to the people on account of the winter season, and that it would, therefore, be better if this proposal were carried out in spring. His Highness said that he desires that all the new infantry regiments should be completed by the (commencement of the) coming spring. His Highness is of opinion that, after recruiting new infantry regiments, measures should be adopted for the subjugation of the Kakuree, Dour, and other Kohistan territories, in order that these new expenses may be met from their revenue.

Last year and the year before last the Government revenue of the Punjshere territory was not realized, owing to no Government official having been deputed to that place for this purpose, but this year the revenue of three years is being collected simultaneously through Nazir Wullee Mahomed Khan, Governor of the Kohistan hills.

The Mohmund Ooloos of Lallpoora have separated themselves into two parties since the death of their Chief, Sultan Mahomed Khan. One party is faithful towards the sons of Sultan Mahomed Khan, and the other is inclined towards Nowroz Khan, son of the late Saadut Khan Mohmund, of Lallpoora, now at Herat with Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. An agent of the latter party waited on the mother of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan at Cabul, and she obtained permission for his going to Herat from the Ameer through Arsulla Khan, Ghilzai.

Two batteries of breech-loading guns have been completed at Cabul, and about six or seven thousand percussion caps for muskets are also prepared every day. The Ameer desires that some more breech-loading guns of artillery batteries may be manufactured *de novo*. His Highness is always occupied in the improvement of troops and guns.

Yesterday the Ameer received a letter from Candahar from General Sa'dur Alli Khan, commanding the army at that place, to the effect that after obtaining permission from Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Bahadur Khan, an agent of Mahomed Yakoob Khan, arrived at Candahar with a view to proceeding to Cabul. It appears from the contents of the letter that Bahadur Khan has left Candahar for the last thirteen days, and that he has brought some letters from his Sirdar for the Ameer. Shah Murd Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, has reported to the Ameer that he has appointed Mahomed Shah, younger son of Sultan Mahomed Khan, Chief of Lallpoora, in place of his father, and has returned to Jellalabad. The Ameer considers that this boy will hardly be able to perform the duties of the Chief-ship. Sirdar Mahomed Akram Khan, son of Sirdar Fakeer Hahomed Khan, and grandson of Sirdar Said Mahomed Khan, Peshawaree, brother-in-law of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, having returned from Teheran, waited on the Ameer with a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Girishk. His Highness has considered his residence at Cabul unsuitable on account of his misbehaviour, and has given orders for his expulsion towards Peshawur.

With regard to the security of the Lallpoora route the officials of the Octroi Department at Cabul have permitted kafilas to proceed to their destinations, and they have commenced to do so.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE ACCIDENTS AT CALCUTTA.

(*Friend of India.*)

THE fact that at the late Calcutta steeple-chase meeting the widest jump was fourteen feet, and the highest jump four feet, will sufficiently dispose of the exaggerated rumours afloat on the subject. Misled by these reports, and, it may be, by the report of the jury empanelled to view the body of Mr. Wilkinson who was unfortunately killed in taking a 3 feet 9 inches jump, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has, it is said, prohibited steeple-chasing within the limits of Calcutta. Without impertinence to the members of the jury it is beyond doubt that they were drawn from a class altogether innocent of sporting knowledge or experience, if indeed they can ride. Whatever private views we may entertain on the subject of this kind of racing, it is to be regretted that a competent and reliable opinion has not been obtained for the public satisfaction. We know that on the morning the race was held some gentlemen, owners of horses about to run, and riders of those horses, went round the course with two of the stewards, and the jumps were then adapted to their wishes. As the case stands at present, an implied censure has been, undeservedly, passed on the stewards. So little trying was the jump at which the accident to Mr. Wilkinson occurred, that, it is on evidence, his horse cleared the gap by more than a foot, but alighting awkwardly fell over and on his rider. We had hoped for some time that the rumour of the prohibition was a joke.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

142, Gresham House, Old Broad Street,
London, January 12th, 1872.

MY DEAR WATKINS,—As the following information interests Indian policy-holders, perhaps you will get this letter published, or referred to in the Indian newspapers.

A dividend will shortly be declared of 15s. in the £, in favour of *annuitants*, who have established their claims against the Family Endowment, and other solvent offices which became amalgamated with the Albert. It is impossible yet to say when a dividend will be declared amongst the general body of policy-holders. I understand it will take the actuaries a further period of from two to three months to estimate what is the amount of the proof of policy-holders on the English register under Lord Cairns' decision; the calculation of the amount of the proof of policy-holders on the Indian register has, I understand, not yet been touched.

The matter is at present under Lord Cairns' consideration as to whether or not dividends are to be paid to policy-holders on Indian register in London or in Calcutta. The impression appears to be that the dividends will have to be paid in London.

Lord Cairns has also been asked by the liquidators to decide as to whether or not in the case of death claims or in the case of persons who have died before the payment of a dividend the necessity exists for having the estate represented in England. I cannot form any idea as to what his decision will be. I only know that a case has been decided by the Lord Justices under another liquidation, and that if this decision is followed by Lord Cairns, it will be necessary to take out administration in every case in England before the dividend can be received. This will, in many cases, amount to a denial of a dividend, as I anticipate that will entail a very small one, and it will, in many cases, cost more to have the estate represented in England than the dividend will come to.—Believe me to be, &c.

ROBERT THOMAS LATTEY.

DETENTION OF THE MADRAS PORTION OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce has requested the Director-General of the Post Office in India to take into immediate consideration the circumstances attending the delivery in Madras of the London Mail of the 12th ultimo. The Chairman, in his letter of the 7th instant, remarks:—

"That mail, as you are doubtless aware, left Suez on the 19th, and Aden on the 25th ultimo, and the signal gun was fired at Bombay at 7·40 A.M. on the 1st instant. According to the three days' average, the steamer ought to have arrived in harbour at 10 o'clock,' yet the mail for Madras was neither despatched by nor in pursuit of the ordinary mail train which left Bombay at 11 A.M., but was detained in Bombay till 11 A.M. on the following day, or 25 hours from the time of its arrival. It consequently did not reach Madras till Sunday morning, the 4th, instead of Saturday morning the 3rd. You will, the Chamber are sanguine, agree with them in regarding this detention of the mail in Bombay as inexcusable. While everything is done to expedite the transmission of the mail from London to Bombay, and from Bombay to Madras, the culpable indifference of the Bombay Post Office to their convenience and interests, subjects the whole of Southern India to the partial deprivation of the advantages resulting from railway communication with Bombay, and this notwithstanding that that office is relieved of the onerous duty of sorting the mail from Europe. There have been of late several instances of the English mail for Madras having missed the train in Bombay, to the surprise of the Madras postal authorities, and to the great annoyance of the public; and it is felt on all sides that your interposition is requisite to secure for this presidency at the hands of the Bombay Post Office that consid ration which is its due.

"At the same time I am desired by the Chamber to suggest that in fairness to this presidency, some better arrangements should be made for the despatch of the mail on those occasions when it reaches Bombay shortly after the departure of the ordinary day train. It is anomalous that while the northern part of India is allowed the use of a special train on the occurrence of such casual exigencies, the southern part should be drudged so small an additional expense as that entailed by running once or twice a month at most a special engine a comparatively short distance from Bombay. There should be no difficulty in determining the time that most under ordinary circumstances elapse between the signalling of the steamer, and the delivery of the mail at the Bombay railway terminus; and ample time could be afforded to the railway authorities to get an engine ready to follow and overtake the day train whenever the mail arrives shortly after the latter's departure. It is intolerable that the clear gain that the rest of India derives from the transmission of the mail via Brindisi via Bombay should be lost to the Madras Presidency whenever its portion of that mail arrive in Bombay a few minutes too late for despatch by the ordinary train."

MAHARAJAH DULEEP SINGH.

THE MAHARAJAH DULEEP SINGH recently presided at a meeting of the Bible Society in one of the counties in England, where he delivered the following remarkable speech:—"I was a king; but my possessions were taken from me by your Government. In early life, when I was but a little boy, the son of a Brahmin, himself a priest, was my tutor. In the course of his instruction I enquired of him what was the religion of the English? In answer to my enquiry he produced a Bible, and said 'I will show you.' He then read the first chapter of Genesis and the 27th chapter of Matthew. I was but a child, and I cried at the recital of the crucifixion. The impression then made upon my heart was, I believe, from the Spirit of God. I now stand before you as a Christian. In my case the truth of the scriptures has been confirmed, that 'one shall be taken, and the other left;' for my tutor is still a heathen. I fear that many of you I see around me are neglecting that Bible you are seeking to send to others; but I hope, that in future you will be induced to read it yourselves." At the close of the meeting, as a seal to his testimony, the Maharajah gave a cheque for £100 towards the collection.

SIND, AS A SPORTING FIELD.

(*Sind News*, Feb. 5.)

VERY few, if any, of our tourists and sportsmen have ever attempted to jot down and give to the world their experiences of the province as a sporting field, though many have no doubt passed their best days in the extensive valley through which the great Indus flows. Casual informants have given us the benefit of a few words on what they had seen and done, but the information so obtained has been too meagre to enable us to attempt anything like a full or complete description of Sind as a sporting district. Nor are we now in a better position than we have been hitherto, though we think that from our various pickings we may put together something that may be of interest in the absence of a more agreeable topic.

History places before us the fact that the former rulers of the country were lavish in their expenditure on the pleasures of the field; hence it was that valuable fertile tracts which under modern civilization would have been put under the plough were laid open to the growth of the stunted tamarisk to form cover for the sluggish boar and hogdeer. There is an end to all this now, but while there are nothing like special game preserves known to the present Government, for years to come the uncultivated lands must afford ample protection to the wild animals common to the country.

Before railway communication was known, the ordinary route for travelling up-country was by the mouth of the river, by a line of steamers known as the Government Flotilla. On reaching the mouth of the river the sportsman will find himself in a swarm of aquatic birds of a thousand hues; the goose, the duck, the widgeon, the teal, the curlew, the snipe, and waterfowl of every variety will be found here, not singly, not in scores, but in hundreds and thousands; and when we say that a boat of the size of any of those plying in our harbour for passengers has been almost filled on an ordinary day's shooting with three guns, we are not adding a syllable to what has been more than once told us. One of our Nimrods has declared to us that "if there is any fun or pleasure in shooting, it is certainly not in bringing down birds by the half score or score in single or double shots, and this is what you cannot help doing at the mouth of the river." Leaving these grounds and proceeding up river, as far as Tatta, both banks are well stocked with game, particularly the left bank proper, known as the Shahbunder district. Here the black and grey partridge, the grey quail, the hare, water birds of all kinds, the gazelle, wild boar and hogdeer abound; the oobhara, *i. e.*, small bustard, will also be met with in season, where rape, jamba or sursee cultivation exists. Ground should however be trodden over cautiously as venomous reptiles and insects infest this locality, such as snakes and lizards, scorpions, centipedes and tarantulas. The Ghorabary talooka, on the right bank, though not much less favoured in variety, is so in numbers. Quitting Tatta the banks are not nearly attractive as those left behind. Game will be turned up but at long intervals. To hurry on to the head quarters of the Flotilla [Kotree] on the one side and the capital of the province under the fallen dynasty [Hyderabad] on the other, is the best plan. Having reached this point, decision must be come to whether the right or the left bank be taken. If the former is chosen, be amply provided with camels and start well on to the western hills making the police station or kotwal's head quarters known as Boolla Khan's Thanna. You will certainly have travelled over about 35 miles of rough and monotonous country, but happy results await you. These hilly districts provide abundant sport both for smooth bore and rifle; oobbaras, hares, partridges, grouse, quail, duck, snipe and waterfowl are plentiful, and of large game there are the ibex [surra] and wild sheep [gudh] that roam about the highlands; and in the ravines the panther will not unfrequently be seen. Without a couple of experienced guides it becomes a matter of impossibility to count on a decent bag. Mindful of the character of the guide or shikarry will not be amiss here. If he belong to a clan accustomed to high life his followers will expect great things of you. If you chance to hold a lucrative Government office the honour of your presence will in itself be of sufficient importance to them to bear you with triumph over every inch of hill and dale, valley and plateau;—if not, a large monetary gain is their next object—your praises will be sounded loud, and every wah! wah!! after a succesful shot will be but notes to which your purse must return a suitable echo, so that none but men of easy means can hope for a hearty or favourable reception. It will be to advantage to pass the first two or three days on the low lands after the feathered tribe to know the people and country, and then strike off with a goodly number of beaters to higher ground. As you proceed a clear day will disclose from a distance the haunts of the ibex. Moving specks on the yet distant hills in front tell you that they are in view, until the keen scent of the dwarf creature with majestic horns curved back warns them of your approach; in an instant they cluster together and are out of sight—a walk of a mile or two brings you to the ground, another mile or so, and you lie in ambush behind a ledge or clump. The beaters now leave for the drive, and nothing but solitude is your portion for the next hour or two. Time is going wearily by, and you are beginning to yield to langour and despair, when a rustling sound revives you, scarcely three minutes elapse before the animals are well on. Your steel is set in motion, and if you are any sort of a marksman, there's ample time for half-a-dozen barrels placing you in possession of a couple of handsome heads at least. In this manner the next few days are spent with every possibility of seeing a panther bounding by. If stalking be preferred, it is only feasible with those well up to a day's craggy ascent, when the ibex, as well as wild sheep, will be come upon. Finishing off with Boolla Khan's Thanna, take the high road to Schwan, both sides of which will show up feathered game occasionally, also ibex in particular spots, but for the latter a halt of a few days is necessary. As you merge out of the hills at Janghar—a by no means unimportant village—you are on to the great Munchur lake; here there is quite a little world of birds as at the delta—a few hours boating will leave even the griffin, well stocked with ammunition, in possession of almost a cargo of game. Heaps upon heaps have been shot off this lake by a few guns in a single day. Starting upwards your course is on the margin of the Munchur for 14 or 15 miles—your are struck with amazement at the clouds of ducks rising to the right. At sunset, coolum, geese, and the larger description of ducks may be seen flying across to the hills to the left for shelter for the night. The oobhara, by no means an aquatic bird, will be found at no great distance from the lake. Bidding adieu to the Munchur, a few stages takes you into the Upper Sind district, Mehur and Larkhana, where the paddy fields show by no means a bad appearance in game; if desirable, a beat for gazelle on the plains, and wild board and hog-deer in the woody tracts, will not be unsuccessful. From Larkhana run into Sukkur on foot on the first steamer up river, and land in the Ghotekee talooka [Ife Bank proper]. Here the lords of the forest reign supreme. Tigers of immense size have been bagged in these parts, and there are yet enough of equal growth to keep any of our intrepid sportsmen engaged for days together, though of course every beat is attended with considerable expense, as the brutes can only be made to leave their fastnesses by firing the huge reed jungles, permission for doing so being previously obtained from the owner of the soil—Meer Ali Morad on the one side, and the Bhawulpoor potentate on the other,—and by employing a couple of hundred coolies, whose deafening shouts drive on the beasts to within a few yards of the platform on which the rifleman takes up his position.

Now take a run back to Sukkur, cross over to the left bank, and travel south-east, then east until the Narra districts are reached, where as much as at Shahhunder will be seen, perhaps more especially the oobbara. If curiosity takes you on to the great sea of sand hills, the Thurr and Parkur districts, the gazelle and great bustard afford ample fun.

At Kurrachee of late years, field-sports have received no small share of the time of our shikarees. The Moach plains, the Hubb valley beginning from Morad Khan's projected Bund up to the sea, the lands along the Lyaree on to the Hills, Songhul, the plains between the Saporan rest-house, and the Mulleer, the Mulleer itself, and the vast salt tract leading up to Waghodur—all supply enough to keep many guns engaged. A few soaking showers, between April and September, produce grouse and quail in great numbers, florican also put in an appearance; the gazelle inhabit all the places named, while the wild boar had cover only at the Mulleer and the Hubb; partridge and hare are put up every where. In winter the oobbara is a visitor, as also a variety of aquatic birds.

A CURIOUS SCENE IN A CONVENT CHAPEL.

A MUSSOORIE correspondent of the *Mofussilite* writes—

A curious scene took place, some short time ago, in the Doyrah Dhoon Roman Catholic (convent) Chapel. A Fr. Eusellius, who had lately been appointed by the Most Rev. Agra Principal of St. George's College in this place, went down one Sunday morning to Dayrah. During a pause in the performance of the ceremony of Mass, he jumped up whilst officiating at the altar and bellowed out in a most excited manner, "Glory be to God! I've got rid of those rascally Irish priests." Two of the congregation at the desire of the other priest, Fr. Tacharius, went forward and had to drag the fat Friar from the altar, coming to the natural conclusion that the worthy Father, who was as fond of the good things of this world as Friar Tuck, had taken more wine than was good for him.

The Assistant Lady Sugarioness tried to drown the disturbance with the harmonium, but all to no effect, so at last the nuns in a fright bolted out of the chapel.

On being removed he was handed over to the charge of a Mr. Cannan (an old soldier formerly master tailor of H. M. 107th), who thinking he had a bad case of delirium tremens lashed Fr. Emillius up with a stout rope, till some of the lay brothers could be sent from St. George's school to look after him. The whole time he was under restraint he was reviling Frs. Doogan and Walsh in particular, and Irish priests in general, in a choice vocabulary of both Italian and English epithets which would not have been out of the way in Billingsgate provided the fish women could have been induced to come to Agra. When being taken out of the station, a friend of mine met the vehicle in which he was being conveyed, and as it passed Fr. Emillius stretched out the crucifix towards him, and in the most piteous accents implored his protection, as he said they were taking him to the Irish priests, who would undoubtedly murder him. He has since this, I am informed, been removed from Agra to Shamsopore. This is the man that was intended by the Bishop of Agra to supersede that amiable, unassuming, yet energetic priest Fr. James Doogan, who has, by what may be termed nothing but sheer bullying, been compelled to throw up the management of St. George's School. His successor has just arrived. He is, of course, an Italian of the name of Fr. Lewis. I would strongly advise the Protestant public to be careful how they send their children to a school which is conducted by an Italian and not an English principal.

A friend of mine coming up the other day to Mussoorie met one of the lay brothers and one of the elder orphan boys riding from Rajpoor in a state of intoxication, the boy was so bad that it was with the greatest difficulty he could manage to keep his seat. I quite agree with a letter I saw in the *Pioneer* signed "A Voice from the Ranks," in which it stated that the British and not Foreign priests ought to be employed as military chaplains and to be appointed to the charge of orphanages where English children are educated.

The case of intoxication to which I have alluded occurred whilst the school was under the temporary charge of Fr. Genasius, the nephew of the Bishop of Agra, who is trying to acquire a knowledge of the English language at this seminary to enable him to be appointed by his uncle to some military chaplaincy at some station in his diocese.

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